

M. Max Goebel, the Consul-General for the Belgians, died at Shanghai on the 24th inst., in his 48th year.

It is stated that the naval battle at the mouth of the Yalu River was forced on by the younger officers of the Peiyang Squadron.

The China Mutual Company's steamer *Kintuck*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, passed the Canal yesterday afternoon, and may be considered due at Singapore on or about the 14th October.

Information was received in Shanghai on the 24th inst. of the arrival of Admiral Fremantle at Chemulpo, with nearly the whole of his squadron, coincident with the arrival of the French and Russian admirals at that port with several ships.

The *Memnon*, which arrived yesterday, reports having seen a vessel, supposed to be the *Normanhurst*, near Sandakan on the evening of Monday last, 24th September. As a matter of fact, however, the *Normanhurst* did not leave Hongkong until Saturday last, at about 3 p.m., and so could not possibly have got so far in the time stated. It would take a bigger boat to do 350 miles a day in the China Sea at this season.

NOTICES have been issued in Chinese, with the Registrar-General's stamp, offering a reward of \$500, to be paid by Mr. Ho Tung, comprador of Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Co., for the arrest of Pun Kit Nam, an absconding thief, whose photograph is shown on the notice. He is described as 30 years old, with 'square' face, yellow complexion, medium height, having a scar about an inch long on the left side of the neck; and he is a native of Nanchow, whether he is supposed to have gone. He had been collecting money without accounting for it and when asked denied having got it. On the 24th inst. one of the sums was again applied for, at the office of Messrs Melchers and Co., who at once proved that he had paid it on the 4th. Pun Kit Nam when asked to explain this said he thought there must be some mistake; he would go and see about it. He is still gone, and so is a sum of \$5,000.

As the Irishman would say, our morning contemporary never opens his mouth without putting his foot in it. Before he was voted by 'the party of procrastination' he woke out of his usual lethargy and made a fierce onslaught on 'interested parties' and had to eat humble pie next morning. After we had made several references to the dallying of the Singapore Government over the quarantine restrictions, our morning contemporary again woke up and 'went for' the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce and the Hongkong Government. In both instances, his attack was unjustified, and on the following morning the Chamber of Commerce received a humble apology. Failing to profit by these lessons, our morning contemporary blossoms into large type in the following number:—

'On the 15th March last the Hon. T. H. Whitehead asked in the Legislative Council if the Government would lay on the table a copy of a Parliamentary paper said to contain full information as to the arrangements existing between the Colonial Office and the Crown Agents. The reply of the Colonial Secretary was that he had written for the paper and when he received it he would lay it on the table. Six months have since elapsed, but the paper has not been presented. Surely it must have been received by this time, even making the fullest allowance for the usual red tape delay. But the Hon. T. H. Whitehead is absent, also the Colonial Secretary, and possibly the paper has been pigeon-holed and forgotten. One of the other unofficial members of Council would render a public service if he would re-open this matter. It may not be politic on our part to attempt to keep our contemporary up to date, but we are sure he will thank us if we point out that in the *Daily Press* of August 28—just a month before he comes forth with unkempt hair and murder in his eye seeking to lay some poor blundering Government official—the following appears in the report of the Legislative Council meeting held on the previous day:—

'The Acting Colonial Secretary—I have the honour to lay on the table the following papers—Assessor's report on the Assessor's report for 1894-5; report on the progress of public works during the first half of 1894; report on the Caterpillar Plague by the Acting Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department; Postmaster-General's Report for 1893; Acting Sanitary Superintendent's Report for 1893; His Excellency's despatch with regard to the Plague, and also papers with reference to the Ovens Agents, which will be remembered the hon. member who recently represented the Chamber of Commerce in this Council asked should be laid on the table.'

The allies are ours. Our contemporary may afford to be inconsistent; he may find it exciting to go forth like Don Quixote on his gallant steed to tilt at windmills, but it is doubtful if he can afford to tilt at the history of the past few weeks if he is going to adopt the role of chief castigator of a long-suffering public service. As the old proverb puts it, he will have to get up a little earlier if he is to go into this particular line of 'blame.'

'How is the patient, doctor?'—'Quite hopeless. I shall have to give up the case.'—'Dear, dear! Sure to die, then?'—'No, sure to recover; there is no hope of any more loss.'

Waiting from Kinkang on the 21st inst.; a correspondent of the *China Gazette* says:—A Roman Catholic priest has just arrived from the south of the province; he reports having been attacked by pirates and his boat plundered. He at once reported the matter to the local officials, who are said to have arrested five of the culprits.

The following account of an extraordinary operation in a London hospital is given by a press agency on what is stated to be the best authority. The operation was performed at the Charing Cross Hospital by Mr. Blaxland, the senior surgeon. A few months since a young man without a nose asked the authorities if they could remedy his deficiency. The attempt was made, and an amputated finger of another patient was grafted on to his face, but it was found that, amputation had caused the finger to 'die,' and so it failed to take. The man, nothing daunted, then agreed to the surgeon's suggestion that one of the patient's own fingers should be cut off to furnish the nasal organ, but in order that the finger should not be wasted in the event of this operation being unsuccessful, the patient's finger was encased in plaster, and for four weeks he had to hold his 'live' finger in the hope of its taking root. This it did. The finger was then taken off the hand, and now remains fixed as a nose. It has been mentioned as a finger, and the process of shaping it is being proceeded with. This surely, concludes the news agency, is one of the most remarkable operations on record, and speaks volumes for the skill of the surgeon and the courage of the patient.

The *China Gazette* publishes the statement of fact prepared, for presentation to the Tientsin-Yamen, by the French authorities regarding the murder of Père Jozouan in Corea on July 20. From this statement it appears that the Rev. Father was killed by General Yoh and his men while on his way to Seoul. He and his attendant were interrogated and insulted and beaten by the soldiers in the presence of General Yoh. They were afterwards seized by half-a-dozen soldiers and locked off the ground by the General Yoh and his men. The General Yoh, in this painful position, Père Jozouan was stabbed with a bayonet in the right side by one of the soldiers. The unfortunate prisoners were then thrown on their faces and their heads were literally lashed off. Père Jozouan being decapitated by fire, General Yoh and his men were then completely regarded the whole transaction, and when the dreadful business was over, went away with their followers without a word, leaving the two headless bodies bleeding on the bank of the river. The great war the father inspired by the Chinese soldiers and by the Tonghaks of the district, with whom the Chinese were league, that it was two days before the native Christians of the district ventured to bury the two murdered men on the spot where they were slain.

The following paragraphs, quoted from the letter addressed by the Singapore Chamber of Commerce to the Straits Government on the 10th inst., will show the opinions entertained by the commercial community of Singapore in regard to the quarantine restrictions.

As far as the Committee have been able to ascertain from the means of information at their disposal, the districts from which immigrants are drawn for embarkation at Amoy and Swatow have been throughout free of the plague, and the Committee have not heard of a single instance of the disease having been detected in the vessels arriving from the various ports named.

The Committee do not overlook the possibility of some danger still lurking in the free access of immigrants, more especially from Hongkong, and they might yet have been deceived in urging upon the Government the relaxation of the present regulations if quarantine in Burmah and probably other western ports, which, in a measure, looked to this Settlement for protection, had not been raised.

The Committee are moreover of opinion that any such danger, so named, may be met by the medical inspection, which, it is understood, is or can be extended under the Chinese Immigration and Passenger Ordinances.

It is unnecessary for the Committee to point out the inconvenience and loss which has been sustained by many interests in the Colony since the placing of present restrictions upon immigration; they may however add that the consequence of such restrictions is now being brought more forcibly home by the growing scarcity of Chinese labour which is being severely felt by every employer and in a marked degree by the dock and wharf companies, as well as in emigration for the Native States.

The retention of quarantine restrictions which are no longer considered necessary in ports East and West of us, it is feared, also earn an unenviable reputation for this port.

The following notice is issued from the Observatory:—
'On the 29th at 6.45 a.m., Black South Cone hoisted. At 10.45 a.m., Gun fired, one round. At 10.50 a.m., The typhoon, now about 250 miles South-south-east of Hongkong, appears to be moving on a course between West-north-west and North-west. A strong gale from North-east is expected in Hongkong during the next 24 hours.'

HONGKONG 'OLD VOLUBLES.'
A meeting of the Hongkong 'Old Volubles' was held at the Peak last night, an August Personage presiding. There was a large attendance.
A letter was read from the Benevolent Fraud apologising for his absence as follows:—'I have been for several days very feverish, and in my delirium I ran about in all directions as if looking for something. It was a strange mania, and I suffered exceedingly. At last, however, I am thankful to say my raving ceased, for I found what I wanted—a man who says he believes in my bona fides.'

The Chairman—Don't believe it.
The Secretary announced that the subject of discussion for the evening was 'What are the principal requirements to develop the art of trumpet-blowing?' He considered he had a voice in the matter.
The Doctor said the chief thing necessary for learning to play any instrument was—indulgent neighbours. He knew a place just above Bank Buildings where there was a lunatic trying to learn the violin, and he hoped he would come to a violent end.
The Scientific Orator thought a pest of this sort needed another Permanent Committee to deal with it. China Road was a hotbed of Piano-plague.

The Maxim Corps said he was pleased to see that a report on the Hongkong Pest had been sent to the Medical Conference at Buda-Pest. It was a happy inspiration—one of the very best he had seen.
The Bank Clerk said, talking of conferences and meetings, he wished to compliment the Hongkong people on the care they always take to specify that meetings are to be held at 'twelve o'clock noon.' Ordinary fallible folk might simply say 'noon,' leaving the public in awful doubt whether they meant eleven o'clock noon or 3.30 p.m., or even midnight. The careful insertion of the explanatory words showed wonderful foresight. It was equally kind when a meeting was at five o'clock to take the trouble of making it clear that 5 a.m. was not meant. It saved a lot of trouble, as most men would otherwise get out of bed in the small hours of the morning.

Mr. S. Orank—Talking of clocks reminds me that the thermometer yesterday and today registered 166 degrees Fahrenheit, in the shade. You may not believe it, but here is the observatory notice—Sept. 27, 4 p.m., 83 degrees; Sept. 28, 4 p.m., 83 again; 83 and 83 make 166. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The Solicitor thought this proved that something was amiss in the educational system of the Colony. He found the school book full of such lines as 'More haste, less speed,' and 'The longest way round is the shortest way home,' and 'Two heads are better than one,' and he thought the children ought to be given a training to suit them for business, not for the P. W. D.

The motion was then put and carried by a large majority.
It was announced that the next subject for discussion is—'Whether two and two ought to make four or not, and if so why not?'

TELEGRAMS.
[SUPPLIED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL.']
(Via Southern Line.)

LONDON, September 27, 1894.
THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON COREA.
The *Novoye Vremya* asserts that Russia is entitled to the predominant voice in the settlement of the Korean question, in as much as Corea is within the Russian sphere of influence.
The *Novoye* urges the partition of China by Russia, Great Britain and France.

SHIPWRECK.
The *Dorinda*, from Brisbane to London, has been wrecked off Peniche, a town on the Coast of Portugal. The crew and passengers were saved.

LONDON, Sept. 28, 1894.
THE TROUBLE IN THE DUTCH INDIES.
Owing to the difficulties experienced by the Dutch in retaking Mataram, and Chakra-Negara, parleying has been opened with the Balineses.

CHINESE NAVAL OFFICERS CHARGED WITH COWARDICE.
Several Chinese Naval officers engaged in the battle of Yalu have been charged with cowardice, and one has been executed.

JAPANESE IN COREA.
The Tonghaks have revolted against the Japanese.
In connection with the war in the East, says the *Shipping Gazette*, the question has been raised as to what is to be considered 'contraband of war.' Of course, everyone understands that arms and gunpowder come under that head. It is when we get beyond that that the difficulty begins. Coal has since naval action become dependent on the most useful and practical moves yet made with respect to the typhoon question.

For the past quarter of a century there has been a continuous flow of letters bearing testimony to the truly wonderful cures effected by Clark's World-famous Blood Mixture, 'the finest Blood Purifier that science and medical skill have brought to light.' Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of any kind, are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Sold everywhere, in 3s. 6d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

'FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.
That a certain or uncertain correspondent, under the signature of 'Scholasticus,' has given me what he no doubt thinks is a severe thrust.
That he, I suppose, a partisan, and as I am not a partisan, I do not quite see why I need waste time in answering him.
That if anybody says that things have not been going on in the Victoria (or Queen's) College for some time back, that individual must have been playing the role of Rip Van Winkle.

That although I might have entered into the discussion with quite as much knowledge, from both sides of the hedge, as 'Scholasticus' possesses, I think a matter of that nature is better left to the powers that be.
That now the 'powers' have been strengthened by a governing body, the difficulties or problems, on the more easily be met or solved.
That if 'Scholasticus' were to ask me about the trouble, I would not mind telling him that over half the friction has been caused by the Japanese rivalry.

That Typhoons are on the boom, and our notion that we were practically out of range is being blown to the winds.
That three serious threats within twelve days is good enough for even the oldest resident, and the older the resident the more sick he (or she) is of those meteorological 'bursts.'

That the last 'blow' was misconstrued by the Observatory, because the Manila people did not keep up posted as to the movements of the storm.
That some people, who have forgotten the existence of the old Humane Society of Hongkong, have naturally suggested the purchase of rocket apparatus, etc., etc., to the effect that the establishment of an expensive Observatory was regarded as a safe substitute.

That the 'gale' gun was fired sometimes today, and all sorts of sailing and steaming craft hurried to shelter with a due observance to the rules of safety.
That it is far better to err on the safe side than to have to fire a warning gun in the middle of a living gale.

That I hear the Peikes now rejoice in a notice of some storms and am glad to read the fact in favour of whom it may concern.
That the public meeting called by Mr. Justice Akeroyd, to recognize the volunteer work in suppressing the Plague, was creditable to Hongkong residents.

That captious critics may find any amount of objections to the mode of recognizing merit and service, and to the form of recognition proposed.
That I believe no one questions the advisability or necessity of saying 'Well done to any who have shown useful labour in suppressing the Pest in this Colony.'

That there may be some truth in the suggestion of old and level-headed residents, not to overlook the money awards or the thanksgiving business.
That as to thanks, every mortal, paid or unpaid, civil servant or volunteer, naval or military, deserves the thanks of the community of Hongkong, and the special recognition of the Hong Kong Government.

That the presence of military and naval workers complicated the matter so far as a special decoration is concerned, although I think the Plague decoration ought to be quite equal to that for *Excellence*, or any other historical struggle, in which our country's enemy.
That I am not disposed to be sentimental about the supposed risk incurred in the early stages of the plague crusade here was quite equal to being under a hot fire, although perhaps much less exciting.

That I therefore commend Mr. Akeroyd's speech to the committee, though rather long-drawn-out, and he was a veritable cracker in his allusions to the noble Sisters.
That your morning contemporary continues to show signs of unwhimsical and discomfited about the 'torch' that is being held over Tientsin.

That your friend at the top of the street has changed his views, and so one can say that this operation is a crime in these days.
That 'verts' are unfortunately much more tolerant than the classified members of an opposite side.

That as I said before, the vapourings of your morning contemporary will not seriously affect the issue, especially while the writer persists in misrepresenting his opponents' arguments, and then proceeds to misquote the views of his own side.
That your friend at the top of the street has been caught napping in a matter in which he ought to have been vigilant.

That he indulges in a leading article about a certain paper concerning the Crown Agents which was called for in Council about a month ago, and, as he says, has been evidently pigeon-holed.
That the paper to which he refers was laid on the Council table a month ago, and recorded in our local *Standard*.

That the idea of going for the responsible editor or going for his own paper, being a man of a tax-payer's heart; but we must always look to our facts.
That one of the oldest and most revered members of our community has passed away in the person of the Right Rev. Bishop of Hongkong.

TAIPEINGSHAN.
Children's games are often welcomed when they are gone.
King Henry VII. Part II. Act II. Scene 2.
(Tune 'Far Away')
Where is now the Plague's deadly
That has brought us bitter we;
Outsiding comrades to quit our city
Till our trade buds fair to go.
Shall we need no more the matted, matted,
How we wait in Sandy Bay,
Has Black Death's footstep, matted,
Far away?

Aye, but there's a Plague among us,
That, all heedless of the past,
Would, by great-born agitation,
Make Black Death forever last.
'Burn the place,' say they, 'No! No! No!'
'This is a costly, foolish way!
And the next Black Death will find us
Far away!

They would patch, cement, and cover
All the infected areas over;
Make a new thing from an old:
Touch up tinsel, call it gold.
'This is a visionary scheme
Their next dollar-saving dream.
But it would be the plague-gone Kill
Nature will be mature still.'

CORRESPONDENCE.
A GOOD IDEA.
To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.'
Sir, I shall be obliged if you will draw the attention of the Public to the fact that, acting on a suggestion made to me by Captain Ramsey, I have made a list of residences at the Peak numbered in relation, from Victoria Peak by Fook's Gap, Flat-tan road, and Mount Gough Road round Mount Kaitai to Magazine Gap, with the names of the occupiers in English and Chinese. Copies of the list will with permission be hung up at each Tram Station and have already been supplied to each public chair in the Hill District.
The object is to cause every house with its occupier to be known by a number, and it is hoped that by this means strangers to the Peak will be able to find the houses of friends there whom they may wish to visit more easily than is possible now.

All that should be necessary is to take the number of the house from the list at the Tramway Station and communicate it to the chair coolies or point it out to them on their list.—Yours truly,
F. H. MAY.

[We have seen a copy of the list that has been drawn up. There is no doubt that the list will be found very useful for the purpose proposed.—Ed., *China Mail*.]

REWARDS FOR PLAGUE WORKERS.
To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.'
Hongkong, Sept. 28.
Sir, With reference to the letter of the 27th inst., and Mr. Francis' reply in your issue of yesterday, I am of the opinion that possibly it would be just as well to inform Mr. Francis that he is not the only man in Hongkong, and that although the public are aware that he has done his duty as Chairman of the Plague Committee, (a position which he accepted) no one imagines for a moment that he does not expect to be rewarded for his services, and his remark 'Doubtless where meritorious service has been performed the Head of the Department concerned will not fail to bring forward' is uncalled for, and gives one the impression that if the C.M.G. ship will fall into line. Why then, to be consistent, did not the Permanent Committee recommend that the Inspector should be rewarded instead of leaving it to the Head of the Department concerned to bring forward?—Yours,
FAIRPLAY.

THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.
GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE NAVAL BATTLE.
It appears that the Chinese fleet left Taku on the 15th with the avowed purpose of giving battle to the enemy, if they could get the latter at a disadvantage. The Chinese fleet consisted of the *Tingyuen*, *Chengyuen* (flagship), *Zaiyuen*, *Pingyuen*, *Kingyuen*, *Chingyuen*, *Kiayuen*, *Chingyuen*, *Chingyuen*, *Yauyuen*, *Waiyuen*, *Kangyuen*, *Kuangyuen* (one of the Southern squadron) another ship of the Southern fleet, the name of which I have not ascertained. The fleet was strengthened by six torpedo boats. In addition to the vessels named, the fleet consisted of the *Yauyuen*, *Touyuen*, *Haiyuen*, *Kungyuen*, and *Chingyuen*, and one of the 'Ping' oilers, which were crowded with soldiers, who were to be landed at the mouth of the Yalu River. Each warship had also a considerable number of soldiers on board. At midnight the fleet was in supreme command, Major von Hanneken accompanying him in the flagship in the capacity of adviser, and there were a considerable number of other foreigners, eight or ten in all, most of whom were well known in the Chinese service. The fleet was divided into two main squadrons, each of which was to attack the enemy's fleet from a different point. The Chinese fleet was in supreme command, Major von Hanneken accompanying him in the flagship in the capacity of adviser, and there were a considerable number of other foreigners, eight or ten in all, most of whom were well known in the Chinese service. The fleet was divided into two main squadrons, each of which was to attack the enemy's fleet from a different point.

THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.
GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE NAVAL BATTLE.
It appears that the Chinese fleet left Taku on the 15th with the avowed purpose of giving battle to the enemy, if they could get the latter at a disadvantage. The Chinese fleet consisted of the *Tingyuen*, *Chengyuen* (flagship), *Zaiyuen*, *Pingyuen*, *Kingyuen*, *Chingyuen*, *Kiayuen*, *Chingyuen*, *Chingyuen*, *Yauyuen*, *Waiyuen*, *Kangyuen*, *Kuangyuen* (one of the Southern squadron) another ship of the Southern fleet, the name of which I have not ascertained. The fleet was strengthened by six torpedo boats. In addition to the vessels named, the fleet consisted of the *Yauyuen*, *Touyuen*, *Haiyuen*, *Kungyuen*, and *Chingyuen*, and one of the 'Ping' oilers, which were crowded with soldiers, who were to be landed at the mouth of the Yalu River. Each warship had also a considerable number of soldiers on board. At midnight the fleet was in supreme command, Major von Hanneken accompanying him in the flagship in the capacity of adviser, and there were a considerable number of other foreigners, eight or ten in all, most of whom were well known in the Chinese service. The fleet was divided into two main squadrons, each of which was to attack the enemy's fleet from a different point.

It appears that the Chinese fleet left Taku on the 15th with the avowed purpose of giving battle to the enemy, if they could get the latter at a disadvantage. The Chinese fleet consisted of the *Tingyuen*, *Chengyuen* (flagship), *Zaiyuen*, *Pingyuen*, *Kingyuen*, *Chingyuen*, *Kiayuen*, *Chingyuen*, *Chingyuen*, *Yauyuen*, *Waiyuen*, *Kangyuen*, *Kuangyuen* (one of the Southern squadron) another ship of the Southern fleet, the name of which I have not ascertained. The fleet was strengthened by six torpedo boats. In addition to the vessels named, the fleet consisted of the *Yauyuen*, *Touyuen*, *Haiyuen*, *Kungyuen*, and *Chingyuen*, and one of the 'Ping' oilers, which were crowded with soldiers, who were to be landed at the mouth of the Yalu River. Each warship had also a considerable number of soldiers on board. At midnight the fleet was in supreme command, Major von Hanneken accompanying him in the flagship in the capacity of adviser, and there were a considerable number of other foreigners, eight or ten in all, most of whom were well known in the Chinese service. The fleet was divided into two main squadrons, each of which was to attack the enemy's fleet from a different point.

It appears that the Chinese fleet left Taku on the 15th with the avowed purpose of giving battle to the enemy, if they could get the latter at a disadvantage. The Chinese fleet consisted of the *Tingyuen*, *Chengyuen* (flagship), *Zaiyuen*, *Pingyuen*, *Kingyuen*, *Chingyuen*, *Kiayuen*, *Chingyuen*, *Chingyuen*, *Yauyuen*, *Waiyuen*, *Kangyuen*, *Kuangyuen* (one of the Southern squadron) another ship of the Southern fleet, the name of which I have not ascertained. The fleet was strengthened by six torpedo boats. In addition to the vessels named, the fleet consisted of the *Yauyuen*, *Touyuen*, *Haiyuen*, *Kungyuen*, and *Chingyuen*, and one of the 'Ping' oilers, which were crowded with soldiers, who were to be landed at the mouth of the Yalu River. Each warship had also a considerable number of soldiers on board. At midnight the fleet was in supreme command, Major von Hanneken accompanying him in the flagship in the capacity of adviser, and there were a considerable number of other foreigners, eight or ten in all, most of whom were well known in the Chinese service. The fleet was divided into two main squadrons, each of which was to attack the enemy's fleet from a different point.

It appears that the Chinese fleet left Taku on the 15th with the avowed purpose of giving battle to the enemy, if they could get the latter at a disadvantage. The Chinese fleet consisted of the *Tingyuen*, *Chengyuen* (flagship), *Zaiyuen*, *Pingyuen*, *Kingyuen*, *Chingyuen*, *Kiayuen*, *Chingyuen*, *Chingyuen*, *Yauyuen*, *Waiyuen*, *Kangyuen*, *Kuangyuen* (one of the Southern squadron) another ship of the Southern fleet, the name of which I have not ascertained. The fleet was strengthened by six torpedo boats. In addition to the vessels named, the fleet consisted of the *Yauyuen*, *Touyuen*, *Haiyuen*, *Kungyuen*, and *Chingyuen*, and one of the 'Ping' oilers, which were crowded with soldiers, who were to be landed at the mouth of the Yalu River. Each warship had also a considerable number of soldiers on board. At midnight the fleet was in supreme command, Major von Hanneken accompanying him in the flagship in the capacity of adviser, and there were a considerable number of other foreigners, eight or ten in all, most of whom were well known in the Chinese service. The fleet was divided into two main squadrons, each of which was to attack the enemy's fleet from a different point.

It appears that the Chinese fleet left Taku on the 15th with the avowed purpose of giving battle to the enemy, if they could get the latter at a disadvantage. The Chinese fleet consisted of the *Tingyuen*, *Chengyuen* (flagship), *Zaiyuen*, *Pingyuen*, *Kingyuen*, *Chingyuen*, *Kiayuen*, *Chingyuen*, *Chingyuen*, *Yauyuen*, *Waiyuen*, *Kangyuen*, *Kuangyuen* (one of the Southern squadron) another ship of the Southern fleet, the name of which I have not ascertained. The fleet was strengthened by six torpedo boats. In addition to the vessels named, the fleet consisted of the *Yauyuen*, *Touyuen*, *Haiyuen*, *Kungyuen*, and *Chingyuen*, and one of the 'Ping' oilers, which were crowded with soldiers, who were to be landed at the mouth of the Yalu River. Each warship had also a considerable number of soldiers on board. At midnight the fleet was in supreme command, Major von Hanneken accompanying him in the flagship in the capacity of adviser, and there were a considerable number of other foreigners, eight or ten in all, most of whom were well known in the Chinese service. The fleet was divided into two main squadrons, each of which was to attack the enemy's fleet from a different point.

It appears that the Chinese fleet left Taku on the 15th with the avowed purpose of giving battle to the enemy, if they could get the latter at a disadvantage. The Chinese fleet consisted of the *Tingyuen*, *Chengyuen* (flagship), *Zaiyuen*, *Pingyuen*, *Kingyuen*, *Chingyuen*, *Kiayuen*, *Chingyuen*, *Chingyuen*, *Yauyuen*, *Waiyuen*, *Kangyuen*, *Kuangyuen* (one of the Southern squadron) another ship of the Southern fleet, the name of which I have not ascertained. The fleet was strengthened by six torpedo boats. In addition to the vessels named, the fleet consisted of the *Yauyuen*, *Touyuen*, *Haiyuen*, *Kungyuen*, and *Chingyuen*, and one of the 'Ping' oilers, which were crowded with soldiers, who were to be landed at the mouth of the Yalu River. Each warship had also a considerable number of soldiers on board. At midnight the fleet was in supreme command, Major von Hanneken accompanying him in the flagship in the capacity of adviser, and there were a considerable number of other foreigners, eight or ten in all, most of whom were well known in the Chinese service. The fleet was divided into two main squadrons, each of which was to attack the enemy's fleet from a different point.

It appears that the Chinese fleet left Taku on the 15th with the avowed purpose of giving battle to the enemy, if they could get the latter at a disadvantage. The Chinese fleet consisted of the *Tingyuen*, *Chengyuen* (flagship), *Zaiyuen*, *Pingyuen*, *Kingyuen*, *Chingyuen*, *Kiayuen*, *Chingyuen*, *Chingyuen*, *Yauyuen*, *Waiyuen*, *Kangyuen*, *Kuangyuen* (one of the Southern squadron) another ship of the Southern fleet, the name of which I have not ascertained. The fleet was strengthened by six torpedo boats. In addition to the vessels named, the fleet consisted of the *Yauyuen*, *Touyuen*, *Haiyuen*, *Kungyuen*, and *Chingyuen*, and one of the 'Ping' oilers, which were crowded with soldiers, who were to be landed at the mouth of the Yalu River. Each warship had also a considerable number of soldiers on board. At midnight the fleet was in supreme command, Major von Hanneken accompanying him in the flagship in the capacity of adviser, and there were a considerable number of other foreigners, eight or ten in all, most of whom were well known in the Chinese service. The fleet was divided into two main squadrons, each of which was to attack the enemy's fleet from a different point.

height in the air; but it was impossible to see what they signified except during the brief and infrequent lulls in the firing. The Chinese could never succeed in getting clear than a couple of miles to the Japanese, who supported their most severely handled vessels in a truly wonderful way, succeeding in drawing them out of the action one after the other. The Chinese were encouraged by the foreigners present with words and example. But more energy was not enough. The unfortunate Chinese gunners lost their heads and fired wildly, their officers left their ships at the mercy of the enemy by their clumsy seamanship, while, on the other hand, every shot of the Japanese told. The *Tingyuen* was set on fire and blazed with great fury for some time. But luckily the ship's company got the flames under control, and the *Tingyuen* was brought out of reach of the enemy's shot. On board the flagship, the *Chengyuen*, Admiral Ting and Major von Hanneken were wounded. It was said von Hanneken lost a leg or an arm—and a large proportion of the *Chengyuen's* officers and sailors were slain or hurt in the fight. Two foreigners were killed and several wounded. Their names I have not been able to ascertain as yet. Two cruisers were also set on fire, but were not seriously injured as the big ironclad. The *Chingyuen* went down, literally riddled with shot. Her fate was shared by the *Laiguen* and *Choyung*, whilst to prevent the *Yangyuen* from sinking, her commander ran her ashore and abandoned her with all the crew, a measure for which they can hardly be blamed, for the vessel was blazing at the time. Towards six o'clock the fire began to slacken, first on one ship than on another, for it was evident both sides had expended their ammunition; and when the night came down, for the contending ships drew away from one another. There is nothing I can tell you as to the subsequent movements of the Japanese; but the Chinese made the best of their way back to Waihai, signalling their retreat one after another on the 18th, all presenting evidences of the terrible struggle.—*China Gazette*.

THE SAFETY OF THE TRANSPORTS.
The *China Merchants' S. N. Co.*, received a telegram from Tientsin at 12.30 p.m. yesterday, announcing the arrival of a steamer from the Yalu river of the transports *Chingyuen*, *Laiguen*, *Hingyuen*, and *Zouyuen*. This has been confirmed by a private telegram received yesterday from the captain of one of the transports.

Tientsin, 23rd September.
Major von Hanneken was in command of the Chinese fleet on the 17th. The night foreign volunteers in the fleet did splendid service, inspiring the Chinese. Commander McMillan and Mr. A. Hekman, of the *Chingyuen*, were wounded. Messrs. Albrecht, of the *Tingyuen*, and Hoffman, of the *Yangyuen*, engineers, alone escaped without a scratch. The wounded are all doing well, and ready to go to sea again. The two ironclads *Tingyuen* and *Chingyuen* sustained the bombardment without injury to hull or battery.

VIETORY LI PROPOSES TO TAKE THE FIELD.
From Tientsin we learn that telegrams were being received night and day up to the 19th inst., by Viorey Li, the Admiral's office and Mr. Dorring, who is now regarded as the unofficial Minister of War. The people in Tientsin were tremendously excited and greatly depressed over the result of the action, especially as it was thought that confidence would be infused into the crews and officers of the fleet by the presence of so many foreigners. Mr. von Hanneken, Mr. Tyler, who had only gone up from the *Tingyuen*, and a Mr. Wood, had arrived yesterday. The death of Mr. Purvis and Mr. Nicolls caused sorrow amongst their friends in Chiao and Tientsin.

A letter has been received from Tientsin, saying that the Viorey Li has sent a despatch to propose to the Emperor that he (Li) will go to Korea to command the army. If he receives permission he will start at the end of this month. It is not known whether the Emperor will give his consent or not; in the meantime great preparations are being made for the campaign, pointing to the seriousness of the *Chungyuen's* offer.

All the naval students, both in Nanking and Tientsin, are appointed by the Viorey Li to take charge of the newly enlisted camps at different points along the coast of China, and with them are several other students from Shanghai and Tientsin, sent to different telegraph stations. As these students have been trained by Europeans, it is expected that they will prove very useful to the government in the field. Peking has been much disturbed lately by rumours that all the great foreign powers will unite in fighting China; but such rumours were put down by a proclamation published by the Viorey Li Heng-chang, who tells the people that foreign power is friendly to China, and the foreign power at war with her is Japan. The proclamation concludes that if anyone is found spreading such rumours he will be severely punished, and all

